thereof therein expressed.

NOR LIVERPOOL—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM—
ship PAGIFIC, Capt. Erra Nye.—This steamer will depart from the foot of Canal street, with the unails for Euprop. Jositively on Saturday, the 25th of May, at 12 o'clock

Yor freight or passage, having unequalled accommodasions for elegance or comfort, apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, 74 South atreet,

EMPIRE CITY LINE—FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA CHAgree, direct, the spiendid steamship CRESCENT CITY,
1,500 tons burthen, Charles Stoddard, Commander, will
have for San Francisco direct, via Chaptes, on Wednesday,
lay let, from her dock, pier No. 2 North River, at 3 o'clock,
For freight or passage, apply to J. BOWARD & SON,
31 Broadway.

THROUGH LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA CHAGRES, in sating vasce.—The spiehdid coppered and copper boilt brig Jolly Phench, Capt. Join Scackford, will sail on Monday, May 2th, her regular day. For freight or passage apply to Musella NORTON, 31 old Slip, Other of Chagres Sailing Pariest.

Passage from Passana to San Francisco, cabin, \$200, 24, \$130. New York to Chagres—cabin, \$30, 24 do. \$30. THROUGH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA CHArgree direct.—The steamship PHILADELPHIA, will leave her dock from Pier No. 8. North River, for Chagree, direct on Saturday, May 4th, at 4 o'clock. Passengers will piace their haggest on leard the day previous.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, 54 and 56 South street.

N. B.—11 S waiter from PANAMA TO SAN FRANelsee, in Livingston & Weils Line, connected with a
frest class parket, to sail from Now York april 30th, garanteed by the Company to be forwarded from Panama in from
one to fifteen days. For sale on favorable torms.

F. WHITE, 55 Wall et.

F. WHITE, To Wall et.

CALIFORNIA THROUGH TICKETS-TWO STERRAGE
and one first class in Roberts' line, for April 27; and one
for May 15 in the same line; one second cabin in Howard &
Sen's line for May 15, two steerage for June 15, in Howland
Aspinvall's line; two second gathin in Howard & Sen's line
for June 1st. for sale by

F. WHITE, 35 Wall street. FOR CALIFORNIA.—ONE THROUGH STEERAGE
Ticket for steamer Onio, to sail this day; also, a Ticket
from Passma to San Francisco, per steamer Columbus. For
sale by
N. R.—Passports fornished by the subscriber.

CALITORNIA DIRECT THROUGH TICKETS—ONE age, per Ohio; two do., per Georgia: two forward salom, per Empire City, May lith; one lady's and rentleman's first class wanted, per Philadelphia and Tennessee.

LOUNT & Co., 88 Broadway, corner Wall street.

CALIFORNIA TICKETS, FOR SALE AND WANTED.—
For sale, two through storrage tickets, in steamer saling to-day. Two steerage for May 18th. wo seemed on the December City, for May 18th. at fair rates. Wanted, serial tickets, for any May steamer. Apply at the office of the Shicen. No. 125 Fulton street.

CALIFORNIA TICKETS WANTED-A FIRST CLASS the ugh ticket is the steamer of to-day, or one in the steamer of the 13th May. JOHN T. DALY, 100 Wall st. CALIFORNIA TICKETS—FOR SALE, TWO THROUGH the arrors tickets by the steamer Ohio, learing here on the 2th of April, and two by the Georgia the 12th of May; also each y the Philadelphia, 4th May, in Howland & April, and the April and the Apri

POR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A THROUGH FELL cartie Torket to San Francisco, for May 4th, by the Philadelphia, will be sold, or (in preference) archange cashe intent by the Gereckee, on May 12th, the helder equiring some days fertiler in town. Apply at 69 Nassau attent, front rooms, third start.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

BY BAIN'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL TELEGRAPH Washington, April 26, 1860.
THE CERSON STALL.
Mr. TROMPSON, of Penn., offered a resolution to termi-

nate the debate on the census bill on Monday next Laid on the table.

Mr. Strong, (dem.,) of Penn., suggested that the admission of the delegates from New Mexico and Descret be the order of the day for next Monday, which was ob-

The ayes and nays were then called for on Mr.

Mr. STANTON, (dem.) Tennessee, inquired whether the resolution reported yesterday, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, in relation to the expedition for the the Speaker's table, to come up in regular order.

The Speaker replied affirmatively.

Mr. Stanton said whether the resolution should b assed or not, the ships are expected to sall from New

The Sepanne said that such remarks were out of order.

The years and nays were taken on the motion to go into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. It was refused by a vote of 72 to 85.

Mr. Theomeous moved to go into committee on the private calendar.

Mr. Stanton insisted that his motion to reconsider the vote refusing to lay the Franklin resolution on the table, took precedence of other business.

The Sprania overruled the point.

The years and mays were taken on the motion to go into committee on the private calendar.

It was decided in the negative.

The question recurred on Mr. Stanton's motion to reconsider—20 to 5. Decided in the affirmative. Consequently, as the resolution was again before the House, the question recurred to lay on the table.

Mr. Jones appealed from this decision, and the Chair was sustained by the House.

The question was taken to lay the resolution on the table, and decided in the negative. 33 to 91.

Mr. Savacr said the proposed an amendment, to unite with the expedition another object, to look after the Round Islanders.

Mr. Waynesor did not know whether the amendment had been accepted or not.

The Stranzar replied that Mr. Savage had not yet of-

Mr. Wixters of did not know whether the amendment had been accepted or not.

The Syraker replied that Mr. Sayage had not yet offered it.

Mr. Sayage said that every man knew the English government could not hope to make discoveries in the Arctie sea, valuable to mankind. It was intended to jurnish giorification, and the capture of her grizzly bears might, for a short time, please the public. There was no trait in the English government more prominent than taking care of its own eithers. They had shown it on all occasions, go where you will. But a few years ago, it arrested from your hands a man notorious in history, who came on your own soil and committed murder. Your government gave up Meleod, and now you are going to belp men to make a little material for giorification.

Mr. Russer—McLood was tried in New York, for murder, and was acquitted by the jury.

Mr. Sayage—I am acquainted with the history of the case. There is a way for criminals to escape, and there was a way for producing veriliets.

Mr. Marrisos said he knew the Judge who conducted the trial. A fairer trial power took place. The jury were told, if it wrapped the country in flames, they must convict the man if found guilty. The Judge is above reproof, and as honest and learned as any man. Therefore, it was unwarranted to say that the trial was conducted in a way to allow MoLood to escape.

Mr. Sayage remarked: that he was acquainted with courts of justice. There was no better argument for the jury to permit Mr. McLeod, to escape than by telling them that they must convict if he was guilty, though the country should be wrapped in fiames.

Mr. Marrisos—The judge told the jury to do their duty.

Mr. Sayage did not wish to go into the jury room. ad been accepted or not.

The SPRAKEN replied that Mr. Savage had not yet of-

Mr. Marinos—The judge told the jury to do their duty.

Mr. Savace did not wish to go into the jury room. He applauded the British government for protecting her citizens, and hoped ours would always do the same, though it should wrap the world in flames. Gentleman manifested sympathy for Franklin, because he has a "Sir" to his name, while they did not care to send out an expedition for our suffering saliers. They were willing to assist Quern Victoria, but stigmatized as outlaws and pirates those who rendezvoused at Round Island, to go to a known countryleobreak they hackies of despotism and add another star to our banner.

Mr. Canar. (dem..) of Ohio, sent up an amendment, the reading of which occasioned considerable laughter, that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist in any country which may be discovered.

Mr. Hart., (dem..) of Missouri, offered an amendment, that the United States shall not be liable to any claim for deterioration of the vessels, or for any cialm whatsoever.

Mr. Savacz. (dem..) of Tennessee, made a few additional remarks, and concluded by moving to refor the resolution to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Bavir regarded the scheme as a private one, to get up a little glory. A great deal has been written about it. The anxiety to engage in it was to give private individuals an opportunity for sciar. Although it was said the expedition would cost nothing, at last we would have the piper to pay. He said it was so in regard to those who brought Latayette to the country, and these who brough the Agreement for the time of the time of the country and these who brough to Mr. Brooks, when he yesterday spoke of this as a wild goose chase, though it moved the gentleman from his moderation.

Mr. Baxes, (whig) of Illinois, said that Franklin was a distinguished captain, and had earned his title as Sir, as a reward of merit. Gentlemen had spoken of this expedition as one for glorification. He was giad of it. So it was said of Uciumbus, when he exhibited the motives,

Mr. White, (whig) of New York, moved the previous question.

Several votes were taken. No quorum voted. Ineffectual motions were made for eatls of the House to adjourn. Finally the demand for the previous question was seconded. The question was then taken, and decided in the negative on referring the resolution to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Jones, (dem.) of Tennesses, moved to tay the joint resolution on the table. Not agreed to.

The amendment of Mr. Hatt, that the government shall not be liable to claims for damage or deterioration of verrels, was then adopted—fifteen in the minority.

Some parliamentary opposition was made to the resolutions. They were then passed by a vote of \$24.00.

solutions. They were then passed by a vote of \$1 to 45.

Mr. McLanz (dom.), of Maryland, moved a reconsideration of the vote. He said these vessels new belong to the United States, and the whole expedition is, as it ought to be, at their expense, and he intended to offer a proposition that Mr. Orinnell be indomailined for the expense, as it is well known that there were no ships in the navy suitable for the expedition.

Mr. Srasvov (dem.) of Tennessee, asked permission to easy that the object of Mr. McLanz was not the purpose of Mr. Grinnell in making the offer.

Mr. McLanz - Certainly not; he believed he understood the whole question. He moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. It was carried.

The House, at two 'clock, adjourned till Monday.

Pinn at Whittman, N. Y.—A correspondent of the Albany Jenemai, of the 25th inst, writing from Whitehall, says:—About 6 o'clock Wednesday evening a fire broke out in a row of wooden buildings on the side of the creek opposite the Phomix Hotel, which communicated itself to the adjacent shops and dwellings, and in one hour, sight buildings were a heap of ashes. We append a heaty sketch of the louses:—H. Ferdich, blackmith, loss about \$600; Lefrenbungh, earlings maker, \$1,200; James Motibee, shop, \$200; W. F. Medhee, dwelling and turniture, \$500; J. H. Brown, \$1,200; insured \$500; J. G. Britch, of Triage shop, \$1,200, insured \$500; O. F. Burroughe, shop, \$1,000; J. Allen carranges, wagens, &c. \$150; hing & Goode'in, blacksmiths, \$100; Mailigan, blacksmith, \$100. Total loss about \$7,000; insured, \$1,600.

NEWS FROM THE ISTHMUS.

Arrival of the Steamships Philadelphia and Crescent City.

NO NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA. INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Affairs in Jamaica, amships Philadelphia, Capt. Pearson, an

Crescent City, Capt. Stoddard, arrived yesterday at

The Philadelphia left Chagres April 15, at half past two o'clock P. M.; arrived at Kingston on the 18th at five P. M., and left on the 19th at half past five P. M. The Philadelphia left New York on the 28th of March. On the 29th inst., John Yales, Second Assistant Engineer, was severely injured by a bag of coals falling upon him. lie died on the let of April, from effects of the injuries received. On the day following his death. a meeting of the passengers and crew was called, and a purse of \$2113 made up for

the labors of her son gale from the South and West; lost bowsprit, foretopmast, and head of foremast.

The P. made the passage from Kingston York, in six days and ten hours. She was detained off he Hooks welve hours in the fog.

We are indebted to the Purser of the Philadelphia for his attention to our news collector. emplimentary to Capt. Pearson, of the Philadelphia We will publish them to-morrow.

The Crescent City arrived at Chagres on the 12th, at southerly gales during the passage.

The dates from Panama are to the 6th inst

The Tennessee sailed on the 24th ult., and the Sarah Sands 9th inst., for San Francisco. The C. C. left Chagres on the 15th inst., at 4 P. M.,

arrived at Kingston on the 18th, at 10 A.M.; left Kings ton at 4 P.M., on the 19th. One of the ship's crew, William Char hagres, April 14.

PROM CHAGRES-Geo Mendum, R Gilpatrick, A G Walla R Poole, J K Stimson, Hugh Miller, Adrian B Miller, Hu iller, Jr. A Bancker, Jr. C O Rogus, I. L Peele, J Moore, Lothrop, J R Speed, S B Lothrop, S Sterett, E Campball,

Queen, with forty passengers; bark Helen Augusta with twenty; bark S. G. Cooley, with twenty-five bark Winthrop, with forty; and bark J. Merithew with twenty. About twenty ressels were advertised at P. for San Francisco, with despatch.

PANAMA, April 6, 1850.

Arrival of the Steamer Carolina. The propeller steamer Carolina owned by Mesers. Howland & Aspinwall, arrived at this place in seventy-six days from New York, including all stoppages ty-aix days from New York, including all stoppages, via Rio, Valparaiso, &c. Her consumption of coal is one third less than could be done by a side wheel boat. She carried out a large freight, and experienced heavy weather during the early part of the passage. The company has no boat on the Pacific to beat her speed. In the Straits of Magellan, I spoke the schooner Ioma Capt. Janvair, from Philadelphia, bound to San Francisco, seventy-four days out. In the Pacific, spoke while ship — of New Bedford seventeen months out, with 870 bls. sperm oil. Off River La Plata, ship Emily, Capt. — from Philadelphia, for San Francisco.

JAMES MARKS.

forms. She is consigned to Mesers Zachrisson, Nelson & Co.

George W. Torrence, the person whom we mentioned as feating been arrested for shooting Jamos Parker, during a differently which occurred between thom made his escape on Thursday, from the custody of his jadiers, and as yet has not been retaken.

The British steamship New Grausda, from the South Pacific coast, arrived at this port has Saturday, the 23d inst. She brought \$455,000 in gold and silver builion, and about 30 passengers, among whom were Mr. Matterson, the British mail agent at Callao, Mr. Pardo, an old diplomatist of chill, lady and daughters, and Mr. Casotie, Secretary of the French Legation at Lima. The two latter are going on a tour to Kurope, and will take the British mail stramship at Chagres. The New Granada will leave here to morrow (282h linst.) for Valparaiso.

Three persons died of seurvy on board the American back Clariuss, on her passage from San Francisco.

VALUATION, Murch 4, 1850, Arrival of the American Minister—The California Ex-citement—The Products of Chili—The Gold, Silver, and Copper Mines Internal Improvements Political Af-foirs Bolivia American Naval Ferrets, \$40. \$40. \$40. \$1 avail myself of the departure of the steamer Sarah Sands to renew my correspondence, in relation to the events which have transpired latterly in Chili; and, in

Sands, to renew my correspondence, in relation to the events which have transpired latterly in Chili; and, in the first place, it is satisfactory to state that the arrival of finite Peyton, our Minister to Chili; and his reception by the government, has been most agreeable to us all. Upon the occasion, Mr. Peyton addressed the President in a very happy manner.

We have also received the President's message. The reference to Chili; and the increase of our commerce with California, have been productive of very good results and have shown this possile that the renent impressions created by the former Charge, Mr. Barton, are unfounded.

The extraordinary revolution produced in the Pacific by the discoveries in California—the immense commerce which has sprung up—the containt arrivals and departure—the and genus emigrants which throughout the neiter pirit of speculation and enterprise, which has been created the discovery of a new mant of capenditure for Chile products—and the active enterprise man if setted by our country owner, are all direumstances calculated to actorish rather than surprise the inhabitants of those countries. It appears like a dream, that the ordinary results of years and if centuries, should be condensed into days.

Exchaps for this country all the extraordinary and favorable circumstances combined since the revolution, are not to be compared to the alreadages which California precenia. No country can surpass Chail in the products of her sell. For grains of every description, there is no limit. Flour can be supplied of a quality not surpassed in the United States at 54 per abit, or less and overything else inferiors, the export might be extended to an amount, which it would be difficult to finite.

While the agricultural distracts in Chili are so reduction in feed, the mineral distracts are not less so in silver, capper, and gold. The richest silves and cipper mines are found in the north provinces of Atacana, and with the

The affairs of Belivia—with which this country has extensive commercial relations—are settling down into some shape, and it is to be hoped that revolution has ceased its beneful action, at least for the present.

The attempt to establish a bank, by Senor Arvos, has failed, so far as it relates to the protection of the government. Still, its originators are using every influence to get paper in circulation, while every member of this community, and every man who wishes the country well, oppose it. We have gold and silver, staples of the land, and we want to see nothing here but what is intrinsic, and not specious. This will keep us right, accure trade and commerce, put credit upon its preper basis, and prevent inflation, bankruptsy, and ruin.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA. April 19, 1849-4 P. M. Cotton—The Weather—Quarantine—The Climate; its Ef-fect on Invalids—Dreadful Fire—\$30,000 Worth of Pro-perty Destroyed—Compliment to the United States

in my former letters to you, and I certainly should not bring it again before your readers, were it not a sub-ject the importance for which cannot be overrated. icet the importance for which cannot be overrated. The important considerations involved in the successful cultivation of this article are not by any means on he.d. of us alone, but are fraught with serious consequences, in my opinion, to the cotton growers of your great republic. Not that I imagine, for a mouent, the production of the article in Jamaica alone would sensibly affect them; but I feel assured that should the experiment here prove accessful—and there is little doubt that it will—it will be the sound of the toesin that will arouse all the other West Indian islands to energotic efforts; and should they follow in our wake, such a supply of cotton will be poured into the markots of Great Britain as must naturally interfere with the extensive growers in your country. If I am not in error—and I do not think I am—the plant has been alreedy cultivated in Barbadoes with signal success. I subjoin two letters, which were recently received by a gentle man in this country—Mr. S. S. Wortly—who has cultivated the article very successfully, and forwarded specimens to England, through a friend:—
Livraureou, Feb. 21, 1850.

My Dran Seir—The sample of cotton has been rained by two first rate brokers, and would bring its per lb, at least, today, for any quantity. By a little care in the cultivation, the value might be schanced to be 60, per lb. The quality is cascedually flue, and I hope you way eventually put some in the way, that we may give it a fair trial.

Yours, very respectfully.

These testify beyond question, if Messrs. Stubs and Giynn are permitted to be judges, as to the quality of the cotton produced here. The soil is admitted by all to be peculiarly adapted to it. I shall not hesitate to keep you advised of the progress made in this island, in this very important movement.

The weather, I am scory to say, is not as pleasant as it has been, nor as favorable for planting operations as could be desired. It is very dry, dusty, and becay, it is not as pleasant as it has been, nor as favorable for planting operations as could be desired. It is very dry, dusty, and becay, it is not concer do they disappear, and in many districts the parched earth tells how acceptable would be the refreshing biossing.

A few days ago, an American vessel, called the Worenseo, arrived here from Baltimore, having on beard a man affected with the small pox. She was most prejudity placed under quarantine and must submit to the full rigor of the law. The authorities here have become surprisingly vigilant in preserving the public health, showing a pleaning contrast with their former apathy. We are, thank tiod, very healthy, and I trust that saich a dreadful seourge as the small pox will not be introduced among us.

I understand, from the very best authority, that two or three gentlemen from the United States, she visited this island for the benefit of their health, have died. I do not say this disparagingly of Jamaica, because I am sure there cannot be found a more saturbious country under heaven, and the unbappy gentlemen of whom I am now speaking were victims of the last stages of consumption, which no climate can cure. With respect to the effects of an American gentlemen of whom I am now speaking were victims of the last stages of consumption, which no climate can cure. With respect to the effects of an American gentlemen of whom I am now appears published in the vicinity of that place, contains the following announcement:—

Should there be any person in this island authorized to take possession of the effects

Interesting from Guatemala.

papers, to the 14th of February.

The war, known as that of "the Mountain," was not

concluded and had continued to afflict the country for two years. The government troops, in number 4,000 men, were employed in the pacification of the disturbed districts. The parties in the interior, formerly offensive, had

The parties in the interior, formerly offensive, had ceased to take part in the conflict since the return of sceneral Carrera, who is the most prominent party, and who, for the space of ten years, has exercised an absolute and beneficial influence amongst the people. The indians, who from a large portion of the population, more than 200 000) are devoted to him.

The post of General Carrera, in Guatemala, is that of General-in-thief of the republic, with full powers for the pacification of the country. General Paredes is the Precident a good sodder, strongly attached to General Carrera. It is affirmed in the papers, that it is the Precident of the neighboring State of Salvador, who, from various political causes, has fomented the war, giving powder and other military stores to the insur-

giving powder and other military stores to the insurgents.

With the exception of this incident, Guatemala is progressing greatly in commerce and other elements of prosperity. Its principal produce is cochineal, which is cultivated with diligence, and brought to great perfection. In the last few days of January, there arrived at the capital a convey of two thousand mulcionals of goods, with a large quantity of merchandize imported at Yeshal.

The government of Guatemala has concluded a treaty of amily with Great Riviain, and several other European nations, and shows itself anxious in all things to advance itself in civilization. The other states of Central America, which have separated themselves from her, with the exception of Costa Rica, which is progressing favorably, are, for the most part, discontented with their position, and appear only to want an opportunity to reunite themselves.

IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA. Highly Interesting Intelligence from Nicaragua

By the steamers Crescen. City and Philadelphia. arrived yesterday from Chagres, we are in possession of one month later dates from Niearagus.

Our files of the Correc del Istuo, published at Leon, are to the 10th of March, and the Integrided, printed at Granada, of the 5th, and a long dispatch, all of which will appear to-morrow. This dispatch will be read with the greatest interest, a) this time.

It gives a full expect of the ludicrous and infamous operations of the English on the Mosquito shore, con nected with the elevation of the present young darkey to the august sovereignty of the kingdom of Mosquito. It seems that the whole Mosquito business is full of such transactions.
Our letters state that Chatfield continues his stay

in Costa Rica, where, in conjunction with General Flores, he was intriguing to defeat the proposed union of the States, and continues to pour forth his denunciations upon the United States. The little Costa Rica paper, which is the echo of Mr. Chatfield, is down upon us in every form, and is particularly entertain ing. The Escrylle—the old monarchical—party are co-operating with Chatfield to disorganize the States, in order to defeat the union. They have induced General Guardiola, of Honduras, to "pronounce" the 12th of February. Since then, no event of im-portance had transpired; and as the State generally adheres to the government, it is believed that the matter would be hushed up. Nicaragus and San

days from California, with twenty return passengers, formerly comprising part of the "Gordon Association," which passed through Nicaragua last summer. Several died on the passage down. One was — Phillips and

be, the constituted authorities of Honduras by force The policy of those two States is sound and con-

sistent, and the tendency of affairs exceedingly favor-

another a D. Miller. Senor Don Gregoria Selva, a native of Granada, had been expelled from Nicaragua by order of the Gover-nor, at the request of Mr. Chatfield, the British Consul. He formerly edited the Integridad, at Granada. His brother, Don R. Selva, had been placed in irons and flung into prison by the same means. This high banded outrage was caused by the active course taken by the two brothers Selva. in favor of the Americans. We shall give an account of the transaction to-

morrow. Senor G. Selva arrived here yesterday, on his way to Washington, to represent his case to our go-

Interesting from New Granada.

[Translated from the Bogota Official Gazette, March 3.]
On the 1st of March, took place the installation of both houses of Congress. The Senate elected for its President, Gen. Jose Maria Mantilla; Vice President, Senior Ignacio Gutierrez; Secretary, Dr. Ospina.

The House of Representatives elected for President, Gen. Jose Maria Obanio; Vice President, Dr. Romualdo Lievano; Secretary, Dr. Antonio Maria Praeilla.
A committee from both houses of Congress waited upon the President, to inform him of the organization of their respective bodies; and then the Secretary of State delivered to the Presidents of both houses a copy of the snowal executive communication, from which

of the annual executive communication, from which we make the following extracts and summary:

FRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

It is for me a great satisfaction to inform you on the day, when, according to the fundamental law, you meet to discharge your official duties, that our country on joys a perfect peace, resolving the problem of internal tranquillity and entire liberty. It is for me honor and happiness to have been elected by New Grafadians, to preside over the destinies of my native land, at the very moment when, victorious over all obstacles, she proceeds firmly in the pathway of democracy and of enlightened civilization.

Then the President explains the good effect resulting from popular elections in the country. He says that every magistrate is elected by the people; that the progress of public sentiment permits now, to accord an unlimited therty to the press; and the ministers will soon present a bill to that effect. The right of public meetings is also accorded, and is productive of the best results.

The last elections have been made with peace and order. New Granada is at peace with all the neighboring republies, and the great powers of the North and Europe. While the other republies of South America are still disturbed by internal troubles, New Granada prasents the spectacle of peace and happiness.

The government of the United States having complained of the detention of the mails on the Isthmus, I have given orders for a speedier expedition of their transit, and hope that at the present time there is no delay in the course recordence.

Trial of W. H. Thompson, on an Indicate ment for Forgery in the Third Degree.

BROOKLIN CITY COURT.

Before his Honor Judge J. Greenwood. Aldermen F. 1

Peet and E. A. Lambert.

SROND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The court opened pursuant to aljournment, at 1 o'clock.

Peet and R. A. Lombert.

Peet and R. A. Lombert.

Peet and R. A. Lombert.

The court opened pursuant to adjournment, at 10 o'clock.

The interest and excitement to hear the strange developments brought out by this curious trial, was greatly increased by the testimony heard yesterday; and the crowd assembled was so great that the sity court room was not able to contain the numbers, wherenon Judge Greenwood adjourned to the large court room overhead on the second floor for the second modation of the public.

The witness Joseph C. Ashley was called to the stand. General Duryes, before the evidence was entered into, moved the court for an attachment and the disobeyed the summons. The attachment, on the due preof given, was ordered to issue.

[Before entering upon the evidence of Mr. Ashley, we would beg to make the correction of a mistake pointed out to us. The defendant did not ask the witness (Ashley), as stated in the report, if he (Thompson) had sold him counterfeit bank bills; but the question was, if he had sold him (Ashley) broken bank bills? Our report was generally spoken of in court as remarkably correct, though the manuscript may have been horrid bad.

The witness, on taking the stand, wished to explain some points of his yesterday's evidence.

Here a desultory conversation arose in the course of which, Mr. Thompson alleged that Ashley having been with A. Bennet, was now better prepared to make up a tale, and wished to alter his evidence accordingly.

The Court interrupted the remarks of the defendant. Mr. Thompson whence the witness to make his explanations at the time, and not after he had had a conference with Bennet and the others.

Cross-examination continued—It was towards the latter end of August you redeemed the two Bristol bills, and took them from me; I handed them to you (Thompson) and you gave me twenty dollars for them; when you was and work to be defendent to me with whom Drury was connected! A.—They are at variance; he and myself are not on the best of terms; he was my ball, and gave me up also told me, as I stated before, thatyou got the from a Mr. Farnham; I am fifty years of ag-known you three years; Mr. Drury has beer house; his wife only came once; I took no Drury's trial at Jamaica; you stated you had re the money from Farnham; my first impression when you paid it, that you had got it from W Mr. Drury was induced to go my ball for service rendered him, which he had not paid for and collectation of my wife he became my ball.

ling republics, and the green powers of the North and Europe. Miles the other proposition of south and the presents the spectacle of passe and happiness.

Figure 1 and 1 and